WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treating an addiction disorder in a patient, said method comprising:

administering to the patient a first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist; and

administering to the patient a second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist; wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is different than the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist and wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist and the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist are administered simultaneously or non-simultaneously.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the addiction disorder is nicotine addiction.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the addiction disorder is opioid addiction.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the addiction disorder is heroin addiction.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the addiction disorder is amphetamine addiction.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the addiction disorder is cocaine addiction.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the addiction disorder is alcohol addiction.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist and the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist are administered simultaneously.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist and the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist are administered simultaneously by administering a composition comprising the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist and the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist.

10. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist and the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist are administered sequentially, in either order, within 4 hours of one another.

11. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is administered in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 10 mg/kg of the patient's body weight per day and wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is administered in an amount of from about 0.01 to about 10 mg/kg of the patient's body weight per day.

12. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is administered in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 5 mg/kg of the patient's body weight per day and wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is administered in an amount of from about 0.1 to about 5 mg/kg of the patient's body weight per day.

13. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, and phamaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof.

14. A method according to claim 1, wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, and phamaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof.

15. A method according to claim 1, wherein each of the first and second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonists is independently selected from the group consisting of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, and phamaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof.

16. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is mecamylamine.

17. A method according to claim 1, wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is dextromethorphan.

18. A method according to claim 1, wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is dextrorphan.

19. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is mecamylamine

and wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is dextromethorphan.

20. A method according to claim 1, wherein the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is mecamylamine and wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is dextrorphan.

21. A composition comprising:

a first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist; and

a second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist;

wherein the second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is different than the first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist.

22. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist and said second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist are present in a weight ratio of from about 10:1 to about 1:10.

23. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist and said second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist are present in a weight ratio of from about 5:1 to about 1:5.

24. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, and phamaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof.

25. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is

selected from the group consisting of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, and phamaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof.

26. A composition according to claim 21, wherein each of said first and said second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonists is independently selected from the group consisting of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, and phamaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof.

27. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is mecamylamine.

28. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is dextromethorphan.

29. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is dextrorphan.

30. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is mecamylamine and wherein said second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is dextromethorphan.

31. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said first $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is mecamylamine and wherein said second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is dextrorphan.

32. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said composition is in the form of a tablet, capsule, granular dispersible powder, suspension, syrup, or elixir.

33. A composition according to claim 21, wherein said composition is in the form of a tablet or capsule and wherein said composition further comprises an inert diluent, a granulating agent, a disintegrating agent, a lubricating agent, or combinations thereof.

34. A composition comprising:

a first compound selected from the group consisting of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, and phamaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof; and

a second $\alpha_3\beta_4$ compound selected from the group consisting of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, and phamaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof; wherein the second compound is different than the first compound.

35. A method of evaluating a compound for its effectiveness in treating addiction disorders, said method comprising:

assessing the compound's ability to bind to $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptors.

36. A method according to claim 35, wherein said assessing comprises:

providing an $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor; and

contacting the test compound with the $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor; and

determining the amount of test compound which binds to the $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor.

37. A method for treating an addiction disorder in a patient, said method comprising:

administering to the patient an $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist under conditions effective to treat the patient's addiction disorder.

38. A method according to claim 37, wherein the $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is not mecamylamine; is not 18-methoxycoronaridine; is not bupropion; is not dextromethorphan; is not dextrorphan, is not ibogaine; and is not a phamaceutically acceptable salt or solvate of mecamylamine, 18-methoxycoronaridine, bupropion, dextromethorphan, dextrorphan, or ibogaine.

39. A method according to claim 37, wherein the $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is selective for $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptors.

40. A method according to claim 37, wherein the $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is specific for $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptors.

41. A method according to claim 37, wherein the $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptor antagonist is more potent than 18-methoxycoronaridine at $\alpha_3\beta_4$ nicotinic receptors.